Application No. 10/081,873 Paper Dated October 6, 2003 In Reply to USPTO Correspondence of June 4, 2003 Attorney Docket No. 388-020337

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the first paragraph on page 15 (beginning at line 1) with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Besides the design feature for blocking sight of one cooling air intake opening W1 from the other W2, the barrier walls 35 have a function to baffle air flows A1, A2 from the cooling air intake openings W1 and W2. This action causes any dust and grass clippings entering from the cooling air intake openings W1 and W2 to fall along the barrier walls 35, thereby restraining such matters from being drawn directly into the suction port 6b of the engine 6. --

Please replace the second paragraph on page 15 (beginning at line 10) with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- As shown in Figs. 3 and 7, the air intake opening W3 for cooling a rearward area is formed in a gap between the upper hood 17 and the inclined portion 32e extending rearward and upward of the partition wall member 32. The rear area cooling air intake opening W3 in an opening for taking in ambient air <u>flows A3</u> from upper slits 14 formed in a main panel body 11a <u>is</u> described hereinafter. The rear area cooling air intake opening W3 is located rearwardly of forward ends of the upper slits 14 and preferably adjacent the upper ends of the slits 14. Though not shown, instead of the slits 14 formed in the main panel body 11a, slits or openings may be formed in rear positions of the upper hood 17, i.e. positions of the upper hood 17 adjacent the main panel body 11a, from which ambient air is drawn into the rear cooling air intake opening W3. --

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 20 (beginning at line 6) with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Where, as shown in Fig. 19, cooling air intake openings are formed in both sides of the upper hood, such a duct-like partition wall member may of course be used. In this case, partition wall member (i.e., duct) 54 used may be bifurcated to extend toward the two cooling air intake openings, so that each extension defines a barrier wall 55. --

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 20 (beginning at line 11) with the following rewritten paragraph:



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-- Fig. 20 shows a single barrier wall 60 used in place of the pair of barrier walls 35 used in the preceding preferred embodiment. The barrier wall 60 is fixed to a transversely middle position on the lower surface of the upper wall 17a of the upper hood 17. The barrier wall 60 is sized and positioned in such a way that one cooling air intake opening W1 is invisible to the other W2. Preferably, the barrier wall 60 has two mounting bores 17h and 17i formed adjacent the upper end thereof, so that the barrier wall 60 is fixed to the upper hood 17 by engagement between bolts passed through the mounting bores and mounting tabs attached to the upper wall 17a. Reference sign 40f denotes mounting bores just like the mounting bores 32f shown in Fig. 6. --

Please replace the fourth paragraph on page 20 (beginning at line 26) and continuing onto page 21 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- In addition, the cooling air intake opening formed in the upper hood 17 may be shaped otherwise than that shown in the preceding preferred embodiment. Each cooling air intake opening W5 may be oval as shown in Fig. 21, or each cooling air intake opening W6 may be rectangular or parallelogramic as shown in Fig. 22. As shown in Fig. 23, a plurality of cooling air intake openings W7 may be formed in each side. In this case, the openings may be circular or rectangular. --